

But Jim Zwerg, a white rider, bravely marched off the bus first. The other riders slipped off while the mob focused on pummeling Zwerg. Floyd Mann tried to stop the mob, but it continued to beat the Riders and those who came to their aid, such as Justice Department official John Seigenthaler, who was beaten unconscious and left in the street for nearly a half an hour after he stopped to help two Freedom Riders. Mann finally ordered in state troopers, but the damage was already done. When news of the Montgomery attack reached Washington, Robert Kennedy was not happy. He decided to send federal marshals to the city.

Martin Luther King, Jr., flew to Montgomery and held a mass meeting, surrounded by federal marshals, in support of the Freedom Riders. As night fell, a mob of several thousand whites surrounded the church. The blacks could not leave safely. At 3 AM, King called Robert Kennedy and Kennedy called Governor Patterson. Patterson declared martial law and sent in state police and the National Guard. The mob dispersed and the blacks left safely.

After the violence at the church, Robert Kennedy asked for a cooling-off period. The Freedom Riders, however, were intent on continuing. James Farmer explained, "[W]e'd been cooling off for 350 years, and . . . if we cooled off any more, we'd be in a deep freeze." The Riders decided to continue on to Mississippi. They were given good protection as they entered the state, and no mob greeted them at the Jackson bus terminal. "As we walked through, the police just said, 'Keep moving' and let us go through the white side," recalled Frederick Leonard. "We never got stopped. They just said 'Keep moving,' and they passed us right on through the white terminal into the paddy wagon and into jail." Robert Kennedy and Mississippi Senator James O. Eastland had reached a compromise. Kennedy promised not to use federal troops if there was no mob violence. Both men kept up their end of the bargain. Unfortunately, the Freedom Riders were now at the mercy of the local courts. On May 25, they were tried. As their attorney defended them, the judge turned his back. Once the attorney finished, he turned around and sentenced them to 60 days in the state penitentiary.

More Freedom Riders arrived in Jackson to continue the Freedom Ride, and they were arrested too. Freedom Riders continued to arrive in the South, and by the end of the summer, more than 300 had been arrested.

The Freedom Riders never made it to New Orleans. Many spent their summer in jail. Some were scarred for life from the beatings they received. But their efforts were not in vain. They forced the Kennedy administration to take a stand on civil rights, which was the intent of the Freedom Ride in the first place. In addition, the Interstate Commerce Commission, at the request of Robert Kennedy, outlawed segregation in interstate bus travel in a ruling, more specific than the original Supreme Court mandate, that took effect in September, 1961. The Freedom Riders may not have finished their trip, but they made an important and lasting contribution to the civil rights movement.

The Freedom Rides mark one of the most despicable chapters in our history on the part of the Democratic administration at every level of government. They mark one of the most courageous and uplifting periods of time, as evidenced by the courage and determination of those who put their bodies and their lives on the line to end racial segregation and win social justice in this country.

The Freedom Rides and sit-ins showed the potential that human beings have. It was a

time when ordinary people did extraordinary things, and the number of heroes was too great to be counted!

TRIBUTE IN HONOR OF ORVIL JONES' RETIREMENT FROM HIGHLAND PARK HIGH SCHOOL

HON. PETE SESSIONS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 3, 2004

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to make my tribute to Orvil Jones of Highland Park High School on the occasion of his retirement. I have the pleasure of representing Highland Park High School in Congress, and I am proud to have four alums from Highland Park High School on my staff, and two of them that played football under Coach Jones.

Coach Jones has been a fixture at Highland Park High School for 36 years, and he will be leaving behind a great legacy of service to his students and players. Jones started his career with the Highland Park Independent School District (HPISD) in 1968 as a mathematics teacher and coach at Highland Park Junior High. When ninth grade was moved into the high school within the HPISD, Coach Jones joined the faculty of Highland Park High School in 1970 and has been coaching and teaching there ever since.

During his tenure with Highland Park High School, Coach Jones worked under seven head coaches, eleven principals, and four school superintendents. His day in and day out work ethic will be greatly missed by his fellow coaches and the players that he instructs.

Highland Park's football team has historically been one of the best programs in the State. Highland Park ranks fourth in the State for all-time victories with 637 and is fifth in all-time playoff victories with 62.

Most recently, Coach Jones coached the defensive secondary for Highland Park's varsity football team, and his players considered him to be the hardest working coach on the staff. Coach Jones taught his players that, whether or not they are blessed with the most natural talent, they can succeed by working harder than their competition. Coach Jones provided the perfect example of hard work by always being the first coach to have his players in the film room or on the field and by working with his players on the field even after the other coaches and players had retired to the locker room.

While Coach Jones has made a lasting impact on thousands of students and players, his family has been the center of his attention. I congratulate the Jones family, his loving wife Elaine and their three children and two grandchildren, on this momentous occasion.

I commend Coach Jones on his proud career of service that spans five decades within HPISD, and I wish him and his family all the best for a nice start to a well-deserved retirement.

HONORING PGA PLAYER KIRK TRIPLETT, ADOPTION ADVOCATE

HON. DEBORAH PRYCE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 3, 2004

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor pro golfer Kirk Triplett for introducing a winning cause to his professional golf game: helping find permanent homes for foster children as he competes on the 2004 PGA Tour.

Working with the Dave Thomas Foundation for Adoption, Triplett, at each tournament, will prominently display a photo of a local child on his golf bag. The public stage provided by the Tour will enable Triplett to portray each child's story to the media, spectators, and viewers at home.

In addition to his support for the Dave Thomas Foundation for Adoption, Kirk and his wife, Cathi, have organized their own foundation, known as Fore Adoption, which provides funding for financially challenged parents seeking to adopt. Kirk will also host the Dave Thomas Desert Classic this month, an event which will help to raise money to support the Dave Thomas Foundation for Adoption.

Having adopted two children themselves, Kirk and Cathi take a personal interest in helping to connect foster children with quality parents across America. No experience is more rewarding than providing a child with a set of loving arms and giving them the opportunity to fulfill their dreams. I commend Kirk for his dedication and commitment to foster children in this country, and wish him the best of luck this year on the PGA Tour.

A TRIBUTE TO BISHOP VINTON RANDOLPH ANDERSON

HON. WM. LACY CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 3, 2004

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Honorable Bishop Vinton Randolph Anderson. Bishop Anderson's devotion to the ministry is exhibited by his history of preaching and lecturing internationally, including the Caribbean, Canada, Taiwan, India and Australia. In addition to his commitment to ministering, Bishop Anderson has been an effective and vocal advocate of civil rights and ecumenical issues.

Bishop Anderson was born in 1947 in Somerset, Bermuda. He graduated with honors from Wilberforce University and earned his Master of Divinity Degree from Payne Theological Seminary. Later he earned his Master of Arts Degree in philosophy from Kansas University. Bishop Anderson has also received honorary doctorate degrees from Paul Quinn College, Wilberforce University, Payne Theological Seminary, Temple Bible College, Morris Brown College, Interdenominational Theological Center and Eden Theological Seminary. Bishop Anderson's pastoral experience encompasses Kansas and Missouri.

Bishop Anderson has demonstrated his unwavering dedication to community development by creating adult education programs, summer youth programs, promoting the first